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Progress
Reports

INDIANA CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION



In This Report . . .

Findings from the Commission's 1966 Housing Study of 1158 white and Negro families living as next-door neighbors include the following: (1) Experience with housing integration usually reduces opposition to it. (2) The majority of integrated blocks remained stable during the past two years. (3) One-fourth of the white families interviewed had moved next to Negro neighbors. Pages 3-5

Equal Opportunity Guidelines recommended to Real estate brokers. Page 6

Housing Advisory Committee recommends affirmative action program. Page 7

Enrollment of Negroes in Indiana colleges is boosted by colleges' new Upward Bound and special recruiting programs. A few colleges report encouraging increases. Pages 8-9

Negro employment in State government registers slow gains. Page 10

Employment of Negro teachers and school personnel is keeping pace with non-white population growth in Gary and Indianapolis but is falling behind in other major cities north of Indianapolis. In southern Indiana, Evansville school employment is keeping pace while others lag. Pages 10-11

Michigan City Human Relations Commission assists in winning Look magazine's All-American City Award. Page 12

Six city human relations commissions now have full-time professional staffs while three others plan for such staffs. Page 13

468 Complaints received by state and local commissions during 1966.

Employment complaints are still the most frequent with housing complaints increasing and those in accommodations decreasing. Two formal hearings on housing complaints were conducted. Page 15

Three city commissions report more complaints of housing discrimination than other types. Page 15



1966 Study Provides Facts on Housing Desegregation

It is obvious that there can be no desegregation or equal opportunity in housing without some families living next door to families of the other race. Many persons, both Negro and white, however, who favor equal housing opportunities in principle would be hesitant about buying or living next door to a family of a different race.

The Commission felt it would be helpful to obtain first hand reports from families who have had such experience. In the Fall of 1966, with the help of 155 volunteers, the Commission interviewed approximately 1200 families, each of whom lives next door to a family of a different race. Confidential questionnaires were used to describe attitudes and conditions within the block.

Who was included in the 1966 statewide housing survey?

The survey covered all 42 Indiana cities which have 100 or more Negro residents. It included 474 integrated blocks, in which 685 white families and 473 Negro families were interviewed. The blocks and families were selected at random. The occupations of these families indicate that they were a representative cross section of the total population.

What were the principal findings?

1. The findings of this 1966 survey are in accord with the findings of a similar survey made by the Commission in 1964.

2. *Attitudes vary from city to city depending on size and growth-rate of the Negro population.* Housing integration is an acute problem in a dozen larger cities in central and northern Indiana where employment is high and the Negro population is growing. These cities already have 90% of the state's non-white population. In the 30 cities with small or stable Negro populations, only rarely do blocks undergo rapid racial change or experience strong racial hostility.

3. *Considerable variation exists between blocks of the larger cities.* For example, in 61 of the blocks surveyed in Indianapolis it was found that from 1964 to 1966 the number of non-whites declined in 1 block, remained about the same in 27 blocks, increased moderately in 11 blocks and increased rapidly in 22 or 36% of the blocks.

4. *Statewide, 3 out of every 4 integrated blocks showed little or no change in racial composition since 1964.* The majority of these stabilized blocks had 1 to 3 Negro families. But in the remaining one fourth of the blocks, the increase per block was often 5, 10 or 20 Negro families, representing an almost complete changeover in a two year period.

5. *One-third of the white families and one-fourth of the Negro families in these integrated blocks stated they preferred to have the racial balance of their block remain "the way it is now."* 5% of whites and 10% of Negroes said they would prefer a few more Negro families. A sizable percentage of both races said the *number* of Negroes in the block did not matter to them as much as the *type* of Negro neighbors.

6. *One-third of the families interviewed are recent arrivals.* Although 58 of the white families interviewed and 132 of the Negro families had lived next door to a family of the other race for more than 16 years, 248 of the whites and 109 of the Negroes have had less than 2 years experience with next door neighbors of another race.

7. *Experience with integration usually reduces opposition to it.* Nearly half of the families interviewed reported that actual experience had given them a more favorable attitude toward neighbors of another race. Personal experience caused only 1 family in each 25 to become more opposed to integration. The remainder reported no change in attitude, due to brief experience or to other reasons.

8. *The 37 white families expressing strong opposition to a Negro family living next door were in one or more of the following situations:*

- (a) They moved to present home in past ten years.
- (b) The first Negro family in their block moved next door during the past year.
- (c) They are living in blocks undergoing rapid racial change.
- (d) Their own homes are poorly maintained.

9. *The number or percent of Negroes in a block does not seem to affect attitudes of whites as much as does the rate at which the block is changing racially.* Attitudes of whites in the few stable blocks which are over 50% non-white are as favorable as were the attitudes in the many stable blocks that are less than 20% non-white. It is presumed that in the former blocks the whites who objected to integration have moved away.

10. *White families are moving next door to Negro families in stabilized blocks.* This happened in every city surveyed and at an accelerated rate in recent years. Of the 176 white families so reporting only 26 moved into blocks with 3 to 25 Negro families, only 15 moved into blocks more than 50% non-

white. A disproportionate share of these white move-ins were renters and blue-collar workers. *In very few cases, however, did a white family move into a block if more than one non-white family had moved there in the past two years.*

11. Interviewers found in integrated blocks no significant difference in property maintenance between the whites and non-whites interviewed. They found 49% of the homes occupied by whites to be "neat and attractive," exactly the same percentage as for the Negro homes. 12% of the Negro homes were rated "poorly maintained" compared to 9% of the white occupied homes.

12. 80% of the white families owned their homes compared to 83% of the Negro families.

13. Many white families interviewed, including those who wanted their block to remain integrated, commented that when whites stop moving into the block property values go down.

14. No differences were found among the various occupations in their attitudes toward integrated housing.

15. When families in both stable and changing blocks were questioned about their present feelings toward their neighbors of the other race 12% expressed some opposition, 36% were unconcerned or indifferent while the remaining 52% were friendly or neighborly.

16. Stabilized housing integration seems to challenge both races to acts of neighborliness and good citizenship, while segregation and racial change-over tend to create hostility and poor citizenship.

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE SURVEY

What happens when the races live side by side seems to depend primarily on two things:

1. The rate of racial change in the block. Gradual racial change results in happy neighbors. Whenever change is fast enough to stop whites from moving into integrated blocks white residents become fearful, hostile and mobile. Re-segregation follows.

2. What happens depends also on the type of persons involved. Many who were interviewed stated that what mattered was not the race of their neighbor but whether it was a family who has learned to be considerate of others.

Additional information from this survey may be obtained in the Commission's brochure "What Happens?" or by writing the Commission for the statistical results.



HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE: (Left to Right) George A. Rubin, *Indiana Jewish Community Relations Council*; Mrs. J. Dayton McCormick, *Indiana Council of United Church Women*; John G. Held, *Indiana Real Estate Association*; Mrs. Amanda Strong, *Catholic Interracial Council*; Jacob R. Roberts, *Indiana AFL-CIO*; Charles B. Redd, *Indiana Council of Urban League Directors*; Tom C. Dickson, *Indiana Real Estate Commission*; Chairman William A. Wildhack, Jr., *Indiana Mortgage Bankers, Inc.*; Frank C. McAlister, *Indiana State Chamber of Commerce*; Richard A. McKasson, *Savings and Loan League of Indiana*; Robert M. DeWeese, *Veterans Administration*; William P. Snethen, *Apartment Owners Association*; Mrs. Howard F. Gustafson, *Urban League*; Merle H. Tiede, *Federal Housing Administration*; William R. Morris, *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*; Mrs. Sandra Borns, *Indiana Jewish Community Relations Council*. Members absent: Mrs. Edna Johnson, *Central City Real Estate Board*; Grover C. Hartman, *Indiana Council of Churches*.

GUIDELINES RECOMMENDED TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS

The following "Guidelines" were formulated in 1966 and adopted by officials of trade associations and community organizations serving on the Housing Advisory Committee of the Indiana Civil Rights Commission.

1. The real estate broker *should not attempt to determine the suitability or eligibility of any prospective purchaser, mortgagor or tenant on grounds of race, creed or color.*
2. In compliance with the declared public policy of Indiana the broker *should make every effort to show the property upon request of the prospect even if the owner has stated objection to such showings on grounds of race, color or creed.*
3. Recognizing the broker's responsibility as an agent to his principal, the broker *shall transmit all offers to his principal in order that the final decision may properly rest with his principal.*

4. Upon acceptance of any offer by the broker's client the broker should *exert his best efforts to conclude the transaction* irrespective of race, creed or color.

5. Brokers should *not attempt to influence white homeseekers to pass up suitable housing in integrated neighborhoods*, but where possible brokers should encourage such transactions.

6. In the interest of maintaining stable property values, brokers should *use extreme caution in all their business contacts in recently integrated neighborhoods* in order to avoid creating fears, flight or panic.

EXPANDED PROGRAM DRAFTED FOR HOUSING DESEGREGATION

It became apparent soon after the state's 1965 Fair Housing legislation took effect that putting the law on the books would not of itself make any significant changes in Indiana's long standing patterns of housing segregation and the resulting school segregation. A major concern of the Commission and its Housing Advisory Committee in 1966 was to devise practical methods for implementing the new legislation. Otherwise the problems it sought to solve would only be compounded. Unfulfilled promises and shattered hopes causes deprived minorities to lose faith in law and order and turn to acts of desperation outside the law.

Obviously the situation called for more than the negative program of investigating the complaints of discrimination that are brought to the Commission. There must be also a positive program of assisting homeseekers and homeowners replace the spreading ghetto with an open housing market and desegregated neighborhoods—in an orderly manner and if possible by voluntary methods.

To undergird such a program eight amendments to the Indiana Civil Rights Act were recommended to the General Assembly along with a budget to support the new program. This action is in accord with the Commission's objective of anticipating crises and preventing them rather than delaying action until the problem hardens into a costly conflict.

The favorable action taken on the requested amendments and budget by the General Assembly and the Governor is described in the "Legislative Bulletin" inserted in this report.

GAINS REPORTED IN NEGRO ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGES

One reliable method of raising income and living standards is through obtaining a college education. Although the number of Negro college students is increasing, the rate of increase has not been as fast as that of white students in Indiana colleges. It appears that this unfortunate situation might have improved in 1966.

A significant development during 1966 was the promotion of Upward Bound and special recruitment programs on campuses throughout the state. These programs, while involving students of all races, have tended to focus on aspiring Negro youth.

Upward Bound Programs—On the basis of reports submitted to the Civil Rights Commission by the State's institutions of higher learning, Ball State had 27 high school students involved during the past summer in their "Cram-shop," Earlham enrolled 77 students in their Upward Bound and Rockefeller Pre-Freshman programs; and Indiana State reported 80 students in their Upward Bound program. These programs provided campus sessions of from five to eight weeks last summer with contacts continuing during the school year. Vincennes University will host 50 high school students during the Summer of 1967 in a similar program. DePauw and Indiana Universities have applied for Foundation grants for Upward Bound programs on their respective campuses this year.

Special Recruitment Programs—Goshen, Indiana and Notre Dame reported increased enrollments of Negro students this year as a result of intensive recruitment efforts. These efforts involved visits to high schools with large enrollments of minority group students and/or letters to National Achievement Scholarship winners.

During this current 1966-67 school year, Purdue University is embarking on an intensive recruitment program aimed at augmenting its enrollment of Negro students. In addition, DePauw and Taylor Universities, Oakland City and St. Francis Colleges reported special recruitment programs in progress during the current school year.

Increase in Negro Student Enrollment—The accompanying Table, "Trends in Indiana College Enrollment of Negroes, 1964-1966," should be interpreted with guarded optimism, since several of the institutions still fail to gather statistics on this problem and report only estimates.

The 22 colleges that made actual counts reported 86 more Negro students in 1966 than in 1965 or a 33% increase, a greater percentage increase than of white students. Seven of the institutions reported a drop in the number of Negro students while another eight reported the number had remained the same or increased only slightly.

**TABLE 1. TRENDS IN FULL AND PART-TIME COLLEGE
ENROLLMENT OF NEGROES**

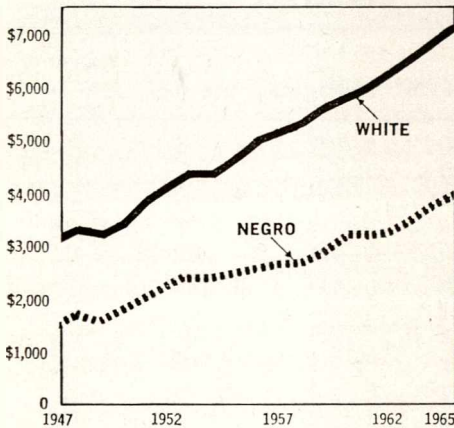
College or University	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	Percent of 1966 Total
Anderson	35	37	38	2% **
Bethel	12	5	7	1%
Butler	80*	70*	85*	2%
Concordia	3	2	3	-1%
DePauw	12	15	13*	-1%
Earlham	16	19	25	2%
Evansville	42	31	65	1%
Franklin	9	11	10	1%
Goshen	3	9	16	1%
Hanover	7	7	9	-1%
Huntington	0	2	1	-1%
Indiana Central	89*	90*	95*	4%
Indiana Inst. of Tech.	20	25	21	2%
Manchester	5	4	3	-1%
Marian (Indianapolis)	12	19	25	2%
Marion	5	10	12	2%
Notre Dame	20	25	40	-1%
Oakland City	3	3	4	-1%
St. Francis	30	32	22*	2%
Rose Poly	0	5	5	-1%
St. Joseph's (Rennselaer)	10	9	7	-1%
St. Joseph's (Calumet)	90*	90*	93*	9%
St. Mary's	4	8	8	-1%
St. Mary-of-the-Woods	5	2	5	-1%
Taylor	0	1	3	-1%
Valparaiso	35*	25*	95*	2%
Wabash	8	6	7	-1%
Ball State	260*	312*	492*	4%
Indiana State	308*	250*	300*	3%
Indiana University & Reg. Campuses	912	1219*	1397*	3%
Purdue University & Reg. Campuses	140*	242	580	2%
Vincennes University	9	19	31	2%

* Indicates estimates by college or university officials.

** Percentages based on total enrollment at each college or university and computed to nearest whole number.

THE GAP BETWEEN NEGRO AND WHITE FAMILY INCOME*

IN CURRENT DOLLARS



*Median family income.

SOURCE OF DATA: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The income of some Negro families has increased in recent years more than the income of some white families. But a comparison of all Negro families with all white families shows that while median income of Negro families was increasing \$2,357, the median income of white families increased \$4,013, or almost twice as much. Thus, the gap between median family income of the two races increased from \$1,543 in 1947 to \$3,199 in 1965—became twice as wide.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES IN STATE GOVERNMENT

	1962	1966
1. Total number of non-white employees	3,222	4,209
2. Non-whites as percent of all employees	9.8%	10.8%
3. Departments with 10 or more employees and all white	11	8
4. Number of non-white supervisors	84	165
5. Percent of all supervisors who are non-white		4.8%
6. Percent of all clerical workers who are non-white		6.7%
7. Percent of all unskilled workers who are non-white		23.0%
8. Percent of Indiana residents who are non-white		approx. 6.2%

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL PERSONNEL SHOWS UNEVEN PATTERN

The data submitted by the administrative offices of 36 Indiana school corporations and reported in Table 2 indicates that:

1. *Negro school enrollments* (col. 3) exceed their share of the city's population (col. 2) in half of the cities studied. This fact has, at least, two important implications: (1) These 18 cities are likely to experience the greatest increase in Negro population during the next decade. (2) These cities will need to deal with the difficult problem of providing genuinely integrated schools for their children.

2. *The employment of Negro teachers* (col. 4), where there is some shortage of applicants, is keeping pace with the Negroes' share of the total city population in only a half dozen cities.

3. *Unlicensed Negro School Personnel* (col. 5) is employed in numbers commensurate with the Negroes' share of the total population principally in those cities in the central and southern part of the state. The present under-employment of such personnel by two-thirds of cities is more easily corrected

than the under-employment of Negro teachers for the reason that qualified applicants for the non-licensed jobs can be recruited.

**TABLE 2. RACIAL COMPOSITION OF CITIES
AND SCHOOL PERSONNEL**

Cities Listed In Order of Size of Non-white Population	1965 Non-white City Population Estimates		1966-1967 Non-white School Pop- ulation % of Total	1966-1967 Non-white School Personnel	
	Non-white Population	% of Total		Licensed* % of Total	Unlicensed** % of Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indianapolis	125,000	24%	32%	22%	23%
Gary	96,250	55%	61%	54%	49%
East Chicago	15,881	27%	40%	23%	16%
Ft. Wayne	15,689	9%	13%	4%	3%
South Bend	13,243	10%	15%	6%	6%
Evansville	9,914	7%	8%	5%	4%
Muncie	6,178	8%	11%	2%	6%
Anderson	5,050	10%	13% (est)	1%	13%
Michigan City	4,944	12%	14%	4%	4%
Terre Haute	4,448	6%	5%	3%	4%
Richmond	3,569	8%	9%	2%	10%
Marion	3,539	9%	11%	1%	5%
Hammond	3,519	3%	6%	3%	2%
Kokomo	3,115	6%	8%	1%	1%
Elkhart	2,960	7%	7%	2%	13%
Jeffersonville	2,635	12%	17%	1%	11%
New Albany	1,880	4%	7%	1%	9%
Bloomington	1,109	3%	1%	2%	0
Lafayette	548	1%	1% (est)	-1%	0
Connersville	484***	3%	2%	0	4%
Princeton	400	5%	6%	1%	9%
Shelbyville	383***	3%	2%	0	0
Peru	372	3%	5%	-1%	0
New Castle	341	2%	2% (est)	0	1%
Franklin	330***	3%	3% (est)	1%	3%
West Lafayette	304***	2%	0	0	0
Columbus	278***	1%	1% (est)	0	0
Mt. Vernon	270***	5%	3%	0	6%
Logansport	259***	1%	1%	0	0
Madison	251***	2%	2%	1%	4%
Lawrenceburg	217***	4%	10%	0	17%
Crawfordsville	213***	2%	1%	0	0
Mishawaka	210***	1%	-1%	-1%	0
Noblesville	205***	3%	2%	0	0
Rushville	201***	3%	1%	-1%	0
Vincennes	201***	1%	1%	0	0

* Includes teachers, supervisors, administrators, psychologists and social workers.

** Includes clerical workers, craftsmen, matrons, custodians, kitchen and cafeteria personnel.

*** Indicates 1960 census figures.

LOCAL COMMISSIONS ASSUME MORE RESPONSIBILITY

Local city commissions can play an important role in human relations in Indiana. Where possible, the state commission prefers that local problems be solved by local agencies. The 1966 survey of city commission activities indicates that many complaints are being handled by those commissions that have staff—and a few by members of commissions without staff. The tables on page 15 shows that 6 staffed city commissions handled 276 complaints compared to 192 investigated by the state commission. Indiana's progress in civil rights in 1966 is due in part to the increasingly valuable work of local commissions.

"The Michigan City Story"

This Indiana city of 40,000 was chosen as one of *Look* magazine's eleven All-American cities last year. Racial harmony played a major part in the selection. Here is a city that met problems in human relations before they developed, and did so with new methods and ideas.

The first Human Relations Commission was appointed in 1963 by Mayor Francis Fedder at the suggestion of the local NAACP. The present Mayor Randall Miller has continued support of the Commission. Michigan City is unique because several business leaders have given their own time, money, and employees to the Commission's work. Sub-committees on employment, education, and housing have worked hard.

The committee on housing prepared a slide film presentation called "The Sign" which told of integrated neighborhoods in the city. It was shown to many community groups. Operation Good Neighbor with advertising, displays, courses, packets, prizes, and speakers was followed by Operation Know How, a program of home-buyer education.

A Fair Housing Workshop led to the organization of the Michigan City Fair Housing Committee, a non-profit corporation undertaking low-income housing projects with FHA 221d (3) funds. An office was opened to provide housing information and a listing service for minority families. Later five neighborhood centers were opened which work in leadership and community development, job training, and legal aid.

One unique project was the development of Fair Haven, a temporary mobile home park for fourteen families displaced by urban renewal. Operation SLAM (Stop Living As a Minority!) opened with a rally. Civil rights leader Al Raby from Chicago was the featured speaker. After touring the city Mr. Raby entitled his evening address to a capacity audience, "You Already Have What Chicago Seeks—Now Use It Wisely."

The Michigan City story in human relations is not finished. The men and women involved look to the future. They refuse to stop with an award, a meeting, or one project. New chapters of accomplishment are being added month after month.



Staff members of local and state commissions hold training sessions: (Left to Right) J. Griffin Crump, Director, Indianapolis; Leo Miller, Director, East Chicago; Solomon Stevenson, Consultant, State Commission; Ruth Luening, State Commission; Alvin E. Wesley, Executive Secretary, Fort Wayne; Norman Morford, Consultant, State Commission; Osma D. Spurlock, Deputy Director, State Commission; Charles King, Director, Gary; Eugene Luening, Consultant, State Commission; Lancelot Jones, Assistant Director, Indianapolis; Harold Hatcher, Director, State Commission. Staff members absent: George Neagu, Director, South Bend; Janet R. Walker, Director, Evansville.

Six Staffed Local Human Relations Commissions

East Chicago: Leo Miller, Ex. Dir., City Hall, 398-4200. New ordinance includes all civil rights as listed in state and federal civil rights acts. Director now has full-time secretarial help; is seeking increase in budget to add another staff person. After an incident following a football dance, the director organized community leaders and agencies and the commission has undertaken an effective youth program. There is city-state-federal liaison on employment investigations.

Evansville: Mrs. Janet R. Walker, Dir., City Hall, 424-6481, Ext. 228. Established by ordinance in 1948, reactivated in 1963. Eight standing committees receive complaints and study community conditions, recommending programs of action. Has projects in housing, education, de facto segregation, employment, health and recreation. Effective public relations.

Fort Wayne: Alvin E. Wesley, Ex. Sec., City Hall, 743-0178. Organized an effective and continuing merit employment program in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce. A President's Housing Conference in 1966 was successful, and cooperation with local realtors has been established. Work with the schools includes special Negro history displays for classrooms and assistance with site and boundary problems.

Gary: Charles King, Ex. Dir., City Hall, 886-2461. Additional staff secured. Continuing program for minority employment undertaken with emphasis upon youth; worked with FHA, Gary Housing Authority, and others on low-income housing; have responded quickly to crisis situations; adequate publicity; co-ordinated federal, state and local civil rights efforts. Committees active in housing and employment.

Indianapolis: J. Griffin Crump, Ex. Dir., 1742 City-County Bldg., 633-3730. Four professional staff are active in police-community relations, education, employment and housing. Planned and co-ordinated the "Greater Indianapolis Conference on Adequate Housing for All" which involved 54 public and private agencies and had an attendance of 450 people. The Housing Committee is now active in implementing the recommendations of this Conference.

South Bend: George V. Neagu, Ex. Dir., 225 Colfax, 233-7277. Staffed office opened April 15 as successor to F.E.P.C. Agency known in the community and related to other city, public, and private agencies; worked with police and others to reduce neighborhood tensions; held successful employment and housing conferences with follow-up. Police-Community Relations Division organized with monthly citizen meetings.

Directory of Non-Staffed Commissions

Anderson Miss Mary Thurston, Chrmn., 101 Delaware Court, 642-3226.
Meets at City Hall, third Tuesday, 7:30 P.M.

Bloomington Rev. Ernest Butler, Chrmn., 409 W. 8th St., 322-5744.
Meets at the Municipal Bldg., last Tuesday, 4:00 P.M.

Columbus Fr. Patrick Gleason, Chrmn., 1302 27th St., 372-1509.
Meets at City Hall, third Tuesday, 4:00 P.M.

Elkhart Rev. W. W. Kennell, Chrmn., 122 Hickory St., 522-2691.
Meets at YWCA, first Monday, noon.

Hammond Mr. Kenneth Feuerbach, Chrmn., 7223 Belmont, 844-1768.
Meets at City Hall, second Tuesday, 7:30 P.M.

Jeffersonville Mr. Walter Pangburn, Chrmn., 818 E. 8th St., 282-3285.
Meets at Community Bldg., third Monday, 7:30 P.M.

Kokomo Fr. Francis Niesen, Chrmn., 707 E. Harrison, 459-3493.
Meets at Public Library, second Thursday, 7:30 P.M.

Michigan City Mr. Robert Garretson, Chrmn., 207 E. Coolspring Ave., 874-7565.
Meets at City Hall, first and third Tuesday, 2:00 P.M.

Muncie Mr. Charles Battle, Acting Chrmn., 734 Wheeling Ave., 285-5535, 282-0662.
Meets at City Hall, second Wednesday, 7:30 P.M.

New Albany Mr. Robert Holmes, Chrmn., 802 E. Market, 945-6681.
Meets at City Hall, fourth Tuesday, 8:00 P.M.

New Castle Mrs. Russell Winslow, Chrmn., 212 S. 24th St., 529-6444.
Meets at City Hall, fourth Tuesday, 7:00 P.M.

Richmond Dr. Landrum Bolling, Chrmn., Earlham College, 962-6561.
Meets at City Hall, first Tuesday, 7:30 P.M.

Terre Haute Judge Harold J. Bitzegaio, Chrmn., Vigo County Courthouse, 232-3301.
Meets at Terre Haute House, second Friday, noon.

**TABLE 3. TYPES AND RESULTS OF COMPLAINT
INVESTIGATIONS BY INDIANA CIVIL
RIGHTS COMMISSION**

	Employment		Housing		Accomo- dations		Other*		Total	
	1961-66	1966	1961-66	1966	1961-66	1966	1961-66	1966	1961-66	1966
Total										
Complaints	546	122	86	41	176	16	48	13	856	192
Lack of										
Jurisdiction	32	13	0	0	13	1	7	3	52	17
Complainant										
Did Not Proceed...	71	24	15	5	11	1	1	1	98	31
Charge Not										
Established	305	53	36	15	27	2	23	6	391	76
Conciliated										
or Adjusted	119	13	32	18	125	12	16	2	292	45
Pending										
Further Action ...	19	19	3	3	0	0	1	1	23	23

* Education, law enforcement, police brutality, etc.

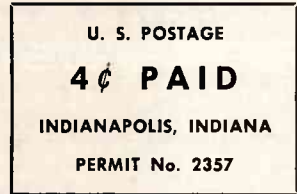
Two housing complaints were scheduled for formal hearings in 1966. One was withdrawn afterwards by the complainant and in the other a cease and desist order was subsequently issued.

**TABLE 4. COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY STAFFED
CITY COMMISSIONS, 1966**

City	Employment	Housing	Pub. Acc.	Other	Total
East Chicago	5	1	3	2	11
Evansville	7	14	2	10	33
Fort Wayne	9	11	4	4	28
Gary	10	11	0	5	26
Indianapolis	68	27	11	22	128
South Bend	34	5	4	7	50
Total	133	69	24	50	276



INDIANA CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION
1004 State Office Building
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204



STATE OF INDIANA

Roger D. Branigin, *Governor*

INDIANA CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

1004 State Office Building
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
Phone: 633-4855

Northern District Office

572 Rutledge Avenue
Gary, Indiana 46040
Phone: 883-8015

Southern District Office

512 E. Cherry Street
Evansville, Indiana 47713
Phone: 422-9529

COMMISSIONERS

John J. Murphy, *Chairman*, Columbus
Paul J. DeVault, Indianapolis
Jesse L. Dickinson, South Bend
Mrs. A. Dale Fiers, Indianapolis
Richard A. Peterson, Indianapolis

STAFF

Harold Hatcher, *Director*
Osma D. Spurlock, *Deputy Director*
Joyce Anita Rice, *Office Manager*
Eugene A. Luening, *Consultant*, Northern Indiana
Norman Morford, *Consultant*, Central Indiana
Solomon Stevenson, *Consultant*, Southern Indiana

*Dep. Ind. Civil
Liberty*

- Introducing Commissioners and Employees
- Eight New Amendments Strengthen State Law
- Investigations and Conciliations Increase
- Housing & School Desegregation Inch Forward
- Negroes' Share of State Jobs Unchanged
- Twenty Cities in New Ordinance "Explosion"
- City Commissions Receiving More Complaints

INDIANA ROOM

LOCAL HISTORY

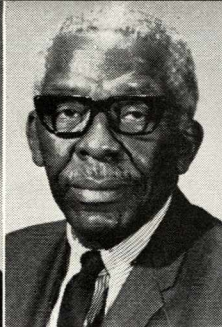


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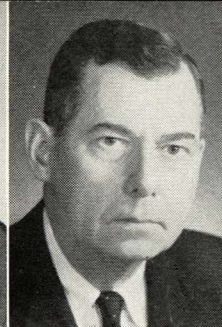
INDIANA CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION



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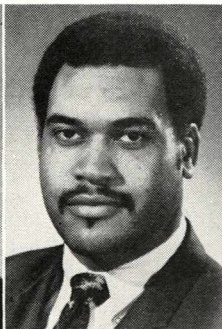
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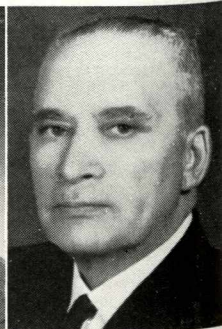
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Ruth Deer
Housing Aide

INDIANA CIVIL RIGHTS LAW STRENGTHENED

The Indiana Civil Rights Act—with the amendments recommended by the Indiana Civil Rights Commission and enacted by the General Assemblies in 1963, 1965, 1967 and 1969—compares favorably with any civil rights legislation in the nation—federal, state or local. We list below the 1969 Amendments to the Indiana Civil Rights Act.

1. PANIC SELLING ILLEGAL—It is now unlawful to engage in "Panic Peddling" in housing for profit. Whenever an agent appeals to racial prejudice or fears for the purpose of influencing the listing, sale or rental of housing it should be reported to the Commission for action.

2. COMMISSION CAN INITIATE INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPLIANCE ACTION—The director or deputy director of the Commission can file complaints of discrimination in behalf of others. Heretofore the Commission could require compliance with the law only if a personally aggrieved individual was willing to file an affidavit or notarized complaint charging the defendant with unlawful discrimination. The amendment permits the Commission's director or deputy director to file the charge and subpoena the aggrieved individual as a witness if necessary.

3. NO REPRISALS AGAINST WITNESSES—The protection of complainants or witnesses against reprisals is broadened.

4. ALL HOUSING DISCRIMINATION MADE UNLAWFUL—The enforcement provisions are extended to all discrimination in housing by eliminating the previous exemption of owner-occupants. Thus Indiana becomes one of the first states to implement the Supreme Court's fair housing decision of 1968.

5. EMERGENCY ORDERS IN HOUSING COMPLAINTS—The Commission is empowered to issue enforceable temporary emergency orders against sale or rental of a housing unit which is the subject of a complaint investigation while the complaint is being investigated. This power would be exercised when it appears that discrimination has occurred and that a "freeze" order is the only way to protect the complainant against discriminatory treatment.

6. ENFORCEABLE CONSENT AGREEMENTS—The Commission is empowered to embody the terms of conciliation agreed to by the complainant and defendant into an enforceable Consent Agreement. Such voluntary agreements would eliminate the cost of time-consuming formal hearings.

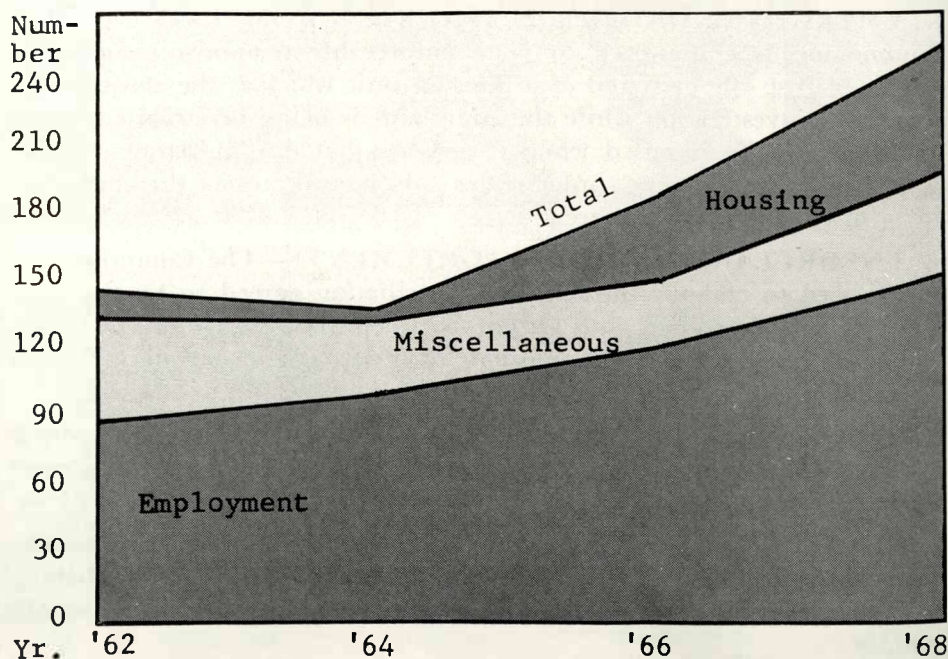
7. TWO COMMISSIONERS ADDED—The number of commissioners is increased from five to seven for broader representation and to administer an expanded program.

8. FULL POWERS TO LOCAL COMMISSIONS—Specific authority is given to local units of government to enact legislation establishing local commissions with such powers as are granted to the state commission.

9. BROKERS' LICENSES CAN BE SUSPENDED—The 1969 legisla-
 ture also amended the act which regulates real estate brokers by providing
 that violation of the Indiana Civil Rights Act by real estate brokers or
 salesmen is sufficient grounds for suspension or revocation of their licenses.

TYPES AND RESULTS OF COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIONS BY INDIANA CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

	Employ- ment Number	Hous- ing Number	Accommo- dations Number	Educa- tion Number	Other Number	Total 1968 Number	Total '61-'68 Number
Remaining from 1967	34	1	1	0	0	36	
Total rec'd in '68	154	56	25	9	12	256	
Total closed in '68	147	54	23	9	6	239	
Lack of Juris- diction	16	4	2	1	0	23	88
Referred to others	15	0	0	0	1	16	16
Complainant did not proceed	25	15	5	2	0	47	179
Charge Not Established	54	15	3	2	2	76	569
Conciliated or Adjusted	40	21	13	4	3	81	426
Pending further action in 1969	38	2	3	0	6	49	49
Total received '61-'68	851	184	217	9	66		1327



New Jobs for Minorities

Twenty-five companies in twelve Indiana cities with more than 75,000 employees and apparent under-utilization of Negro manpower are included in a "hire-more-Negroes" project in which the state Civil Rights Commission and U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission are cooperating. The program which started in 1968 concentrates on improving recruiting policies.

Complaints of discrimination were received from over 30 counties in 1968. The number of complaints conciliated increased from 53 in 1967 to 82 in 1968—the highest number for any year to date.

A formal hearing before the Commissioners lasting two days was held on an employment complaint in which the defendants had been uncooperative in the staff investigation.

New Films on "History of the Negro"

The Commission has available for free distribution eight professionally produced 16mm sound films. Each runs 28-30 minutes. Write or phone if you want one mailed to you for an educational meeting. A free folder describes the series.

Commission Sponsors Educational Conferences

In 1968 the Commission was a sponsor of regional civil rights conferences in Bloomington, Evansville, Gary, and Goshen.

How Can School Segregation Be Reduced?

The Indiana Civil Rights Commission and U.S. Civil Rights Commission cooperated in providing technical assistance on school desegregation to the school boards and administrators of Indiana's 15 largest school systems in 1968. A number of these systems later announced new plans for combatting segregation. Such efforts are slowed down by the schools' financial plight.

More Negroes Enrolled in College

All Indiana colleges have Negro students. Most of them have a larger number than two years ago. Negroes comprise approximately 4% of the college population compared to 6 to 7% of the state population—slightly more than one-half their share. At only two colleges—Indiana University and Indiana Central—do Negroes equal 6% to 7% of the student body. The other 31 institutions have less than 4%.

Gains Reported in Voluntary Housing Desegregation

More than 20 Negro families bought homes in as many previously all-white neighborhoods in Indianapolis during 1968 in a pilot project in which Commission staff members took an active part. These "move-ins" created no problems except in one or two instances where it appears they caused a couple of "move-outs" by whites.

Commission staff members also assisted several dozen apartment seekers who were willing to cooperate in the Commission's desegregation efforts. At least 40 apartment projects in Indianapolis accepted their first Negro tenant in 1968. The Commission estimates that approximately two-thirds of the larger projects in that city have desegregated in the past three years. No problems resulted other than occasional "move-outs" by white tenants strongly opposed to open housing.

Negro Population Leveling Off?

The Negro population in Indiana increased from 4.4% of the total population in 1950 to 5.8% in 1960. No statewide census has been taken since then. One indication of present population trends is the enrollment in the public schools of the larger Indiana cities. A comparison of 1966 and 1968 surveys reveals that no significant change occurred during that period in the percentage of Negro pupils in these school systems.

PERCENTAGE OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WHO ARE NON-WHITE

1961 — 10.1	1963 — 10.3	1965 — 10.8	1967 — 9.7
1962 — 9.8	1964 — 10.8	1966 — 10.8	1968 — 9.9

The **number** of Negro employees has increased each year but the number of white employees has increased so much faster that the non-white **percentages** dropped. The result is that the economic gap between the races which was already tragically wide is spreading even wider.

Analysis by Job Levels

Just as there is a concentration of Negro employees in certain departments there is concentration in the lower levels. There have been some upgrading and promotions since 1961, but at a slow pace as revealed by the following table:

PERCENT OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL WHO ARE NON-WHITE

	1961	1966	1968
Supervisory	3.4	4.8	4.9
Professional and Technical	3.4	3.4	4.5
Clerical	6.6	6.7	6.9
Skilled	10.5	10.0	13.6
Semi-skilled	13.6	18.1	20.2
Unskilled and Labor	22.0	23.0	17.4

STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY DEPARTMENT, RACE AND JOB LEVEL

(Listing all payroll units with 10 or more employees)

	% of Non-				% of Non-		
	% Non- White	Whites in 'Better' Jobs*	Employees		% Non- White	Whites in 'Better' Jobs*	Employees
Accounts Board	0.0	0.6	.0	Historical Bureau	0.0	20.0	.0
Adjutant General	6.7	9.8	.0	Indiana State Univ.	0.0	2.1	47.0
Administration:				Indiana University	18.8	9.1	8.7
Data Processing	6.4	2.1	100.	Industrial Board	3.8	7.4	.0
General Service	7.6	20.6	.0	Insurance Dept.	2.0	3.2	.0
Personnel	6.9	10.0	.0	Labor Division	5.0	2.0	.0
Public Works	0.0	0.0	.0	Legislative Council	0.0	2.9	.0
Property Mgmt.	71.9	61.8	7.1	Library, State	17.9	23.9	4.9
Supply	0.0	7.5	.0	Lieutenant Governor	0.0	3.1	.0
Alcoholic Comm.	5.5	7.9	.0	Livestock Board	3.3	3.8	.0
Attorney General	1.2	7.3	25.0	Mental Health	4.6	9.2	20.0
Auditor of State	—	2.8	.0	Norman Beatty	35.6	36.1	14.5
Ball State	—	5.6	30.9	LaRue Carter	56.6	48.6	5.0
Beauty Culture	12.5	6.7	100.0	Central State	38.2	43.6	11.6
Boiler Board	0.0	40.0	.0	Evansville	7.1	4.2	.0
Budget Agency	0.0	0.0	.0	Ft. Wayne	34.3	54.4	29.1
Civil Rights	50.0	46.7	42.8	Logansport	3.7	3.6	15.6
Corrections Dept.	14.3	15.1	45.0	Madison	2.5	2.2	7.1
Boy's School	9.1	10.4	23.8	Muscatatuck	1.6	2.4	17.4
Girl's School	1.9	21.5	31.4	New Castle	1.8	5.0	7.4
Reformatory	0.3	3.8	13.3	Ind. Child. Hosp.	22.7	36.4	5.3
State Farm	1.3	1.0	100.	Richmond	2.4	8.5	23.2
State Prison	0.8	4.9	21.0	Alcoholism Div.	7.7	13.5	40.0
Women's Prison	14.0	31.7	25.0	Motor Vehicles	17.7	23.6	40.0
Youth Rehab.	—	0.0	.0	Natural Resources	0.8	1.5	45.5
Courts	9.1	8.9	.0	Police, State	0.9	1.1	35.7
Employment Security	10.8	9.8	42.4	Pub. Employee Retire.	0.0	10.5	.0
Fair Board, State	21.7	33.3	.0	Pub. Instruction	10.4	2.7	33.3
Financial Institution	0.0	0.0	.0	Public Service	0.0	1.1	.0
Fire Marshal	3.8	2.9	.0	Public Welfare	19.5	21.6	12.5
Health Board	11.5	10.8	20.0	Purdue University	1.1	3.1	65.1
Blind, Agency	23.0	23.7	5.1	Real Estate Comm.	0.0	0.0	.0
Blind, School for	12.1	20.8	6.7	Revenue Department	11.7	21.3	5.9
Deaf, School for	11.5	16.8	5.8	Scholarship Comm.	0.0	18.2	50.0
Sanatorium	0.0	0.0	.0	Secretary of State	0.0	7.1	.0
Sold. Sail. Home	0.0	0.4	100.	Tax Commissioners	0.0	0.0	.0
T.B. Hospital	3.9	4.6	.0	Teacher Retirement	0.0	0.0	.0
Highway Department				Toll Bridge Comm.	0.0	0.0	.0
Central Office	4.1	7.2	48.7	Toll Road Comm.	0.0	1.5	.0
Central Garage	27.0	28.3	5.1	State Treasurer	0.0	9.1	.0
Crawfordsville	0.7	0.7	20.0	Vehicle Inspection	0.0	15.8	.0
Fort Wayne	4.6	4.9	25.0	Vocational Educ.	0.0	8.6	14.3
Greenfield	5.9	12.5	3.1	War Memorial Comm.	0.0	15.8	.0
LaPorte	5.1	7.6	24.1				
Seymour	0.9	0.7	.0				
Vincennes	1.5	2.0	.0	All Departments	10.1	9.9	16.7

* Supervisory, Professional or Technical jobs to which 40.3% of all white employees are assigned.

Big Year for Housing Ordinances

The number of Indiana cities with civil rights ordinances almost doubled in 1968, increasing from 14 to 27. In addition to the 13 new ordinances passed, 7 old ordinances were strengthened through amendments bringing to 20 the number of city councils taking action on civil rights during the year.

The number of ordinances in which housing discrimination is specifically covered increased from 5 to 22 during the year. Employment discrimination is specifically included in 13 ordinances. Enforcement provisions are included in 19 Indiana ordinances but budget and staff are provided in only 10 cities.

Early in 1968 the Indiana Civil Rights Commission prepared and distributed a revised model ordinance with enforcement provisions and covering all types of racial discrimination. The state commission held a conference in the State Office Building with representatives from newly elected city administrations throughout the state urging prompt enactment of civil rights legislation at the city or local level.

The following cities now have enacted human relations ordinances: Anderson, Bloomington, Columbus, Crawfordsville, East Chicago, Elkhart, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary, Hammond, Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, Kokomo, Lafayette, Madison, Marion, Michigan City, Mishawaka, Muncie, New Albany, New Castle, Noblesville, Plymouth, Richmond, South Bend, Terre Haute and West Lafayette.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY STAFFED CITY COMMISSIONS

City	Employment	Housing	Accommodations	Other	1968	Total 1967	1966
East Chicago	12	0	0	4	16	20	11
Evansville	5	29	1	17	52	73	33
Fort Wayne	15	7	3	14	39	22	28
Gary	56	19	0	127	202	128	26
Indianapolis	101	33	11	58	203	65	128
Muncie	10	4	0	3	17	34	—
South Bend	27	2	2	6	37	27	50
Total 1968	226	94	17	229	566	—	—
Total 1967	169	49	21	130	—	369	—
Total 1966	133	69	24	50	—	—	276

INDIANA CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

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Phone—(317) 6334855

State Senators Moved By Annakin's Civil Rights Talk

Sub 7 Feb 17 1961

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following report on State Senator V. Dewey Annakin's speech in the Indiana Senate on civil rights was written by Robert Flynn, staff writer of the Evansville Press.

By ROBERT FLYNN

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—It started as just a speech, in an arena where speeches are almost perpetual—the State Senate chamber.

It developed into an explanation of the importance of civil rights in a complex society based on high beliefs.

At the end of a few minutes later, the senators, hardened to both good and bad oratory, spontaneously applauded the speaker—a small man with a deep, rolling voice.

This was Senator V. Dewey Annakin (D-Terre Haute) yesterday as he told his fellow senators why they should vote for his bill guaranteeing equal accommodations to all persons in public places.

Confusing Modern Life.

He used no script. And most reporters, unaware that something special was coming up, took only sparse notes as the professor of sociology from Indiana State Teachers College de-

scribed the confused picture of modern life.

Underneath these complexities, he said, is important fact—that the United States was founded on an ideal, that was expressed in the document which said, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal."

It is, he said, a factor that "makes our nation unique."

"Other nations are based on such things as loyalty to a royal family, to a love for a particular locality, or the results of a war," he said.

Fame Has Spread.

In the years that followed the writing of the basic document, he said, the dream that the United States is the country where equality is found has spread throughout the world.

"We cannot afford to deny that dream to large segments of our population," he said in closing.

Annakin had been preceded by several senators—many of them attorneys. In discussing his bill they brought up serious doubts as to its constitutionality. Some said the bill would not do what it was meant to do.

Those details seemed unimportant, however, during the moment it took Annakin to return to his seat.

He had drawn a word picture which many other senators had apparently been carrying in the back of their minds. A few moments later they approved his bill.

Community Affairs File

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Vigo County Public Library

Negroes in March To Support State Civil Rights Bill

Slam Feb 11 - 1961
BY IRWIN J. MILLER

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—(P)—Several hundred Indiana Negroes staged a peaceful march on the Statehouse today in support of civil rights legislation under consideration by the Indiana General Assembly.

One group of the orderly demonstrators watched from a gallery while the state Senate beat down an attempt to amend an "equal accommodations" bill and advanced it toward a passage vote.

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THE MARCHERS, estimated at 600 to 700 by the Rev. Ford Gibson, Indianapolis, state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, walked four blocks through downtown Indianapolis and filed through Statehouse corridors.

They sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" as they walked, and held a prayer meeting on the Statehouse steps before entering the building.

Jessie Jacobs, Indianapolis, state N. A. A. C. P. legislative chairman, told the group outside the building they should make no demonstration in the Senate.

+ + +

"WE WANT no booing, no hissing —just praying within yourself," Mrs. Jacobs said.

Gibson said, "We just want them (the legislators) to know we're here. We believe in being quiet."

The group in the Senate gallery was introduced by Senator Jesse L. Dickinson, Democrat, South Bend, one of two Negroes in the Senate, and received a round of applause from the floor.

Dickinson praised the N. A. A. C. P. and said the gains it makes are gains for the entire nation.

+ + +

THE BILL, which advanced through second reading, the floor amendment stage, while the group was present would give the State Civil Rights Commission power to enforce laws against discrimination in any place of public accommodation, such as hotels and restaurants.

Senator A. Morris Hall, Republican, Marion, offered an amendment which would have deleted a section to permit the commission to initiate, hear and act on complaints of violations.

HALL, A LAWYER, said the provision violated the constitutional guarantees of trial in the courts and by jury, and would result in invalidation of the act if it should be passed.

After Hall explained his amendment, Senator V. Dewey Annakin, Democrat, Terre Haute, a sociology professor at Indiana State Teachers College, moved to "table," or kill Hall's motion.

Annakin's motion prevailed by a 33-14 vote, and the measure will be eligible for passage by the Senate Monday.

State Civil Rights Bill Advanced

See Senate Passage Today; Vote Down 'Right-to-Work' Rider For One of Measures

BY IRWIN J. MILLER

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13. — (P) — The Indiana Senate advanced two strong civil rights bills toward a passage vote today after beating down an attempt to write a new right-to-work law into one of them.

Both measures will be eligible for third reading Tuesday, and both were expected to pass the Democratic-controlled Senate and go to the House.

Senator John C. Ruckelshaus, Republican, Indianapolis, offered the right-to-work amendment to Senate Bill 116, which would create an Indiana Civil Rights Commission with power to prevent discrimination in employment and otherwise on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

HIS AMENDMENT would have added to the bill a provision against discrimination on the basis of "membership or non-membership in a labor organization."

Ruckelshaus admitted his amendment didn't have much chance, but said it was "consistent."

"If we're going to outlaw discrimination, let's go all the way and outlaw all discrimination," he said.

The amendment was "tabled," or killed, by a 31-12 vote on a motion by Senator S. Hugh Dillin, Democrat, Petersburg, majority leader. Only half of the 24-member Republican minority supported Ruckelshaus.

+ + +

THE SENATE already passed a bill to repeal the right-to-work law, which outlaws union shop clauses in labor contracts, but the repealer is dead in a House committee.

The companion civil rights bill, Senate Bill 108, which sets penalties for failure to offer all persons equal accommodations, became eligible for a passage vote today but was held over after amended to correct misspellings.

The printed bill misspelled "accommodations" throughout. The error was corrected by Senator V. Dewey Annakin, Democrat, Terre Haute, primary author of the bill.

Annakin is an Indiana State Teachers College professor, but his usual field is sociology rather than spelling.

+ + +

A SENATE bill to repeal the so-called "guest statute" for motorists was defeated by a 23-27 vote, largely due to opposition by insurance interests.

Indiana is one of 31 states still having the "guest statute" law. Adopted in 1929, it provides the driver of a car is not liable for injuries to his passengers resulting from careless driving, but only if the injuries result from the driver's "willful misconduct."

Had the repeal bill by Senators Marshall F. Kizer, Democrat, Plymouth, and Jack H. Mankin, Democrat, Terre Haute, passed and become law, injured passengers could sue the driver if the accident which injured them was due only to carelessness.

SENATORS D. Russell Bontrager, Republican, Elkhart, and C. Wendell Martin, Republican, Indianapolis, minority leader, said passage of the repealer would force automobile liability insurance rates higher and cause more litigation.

Passed and sent to the House 39-7, was a bill to increase from 35 cents to 50 cents the allowance for sheriffs in all except Lake and Marion counties for each meal served county jail inmates.

Senate Republicans agreed in a morning caucus to support the bill to create an Indiana Port Commission with power to issue revenue bonds to build the proposed deepwater "Port of Indiana" on Lake Michigan. The bill is out of committee and ready for second reading.

+ + +

A MORNING Democratic caucus discussed how the Senate finance committee should handle the House-approved two-year state budget, but Dillin said no decisions were made. The two budget bills were assigned to the finance committee by Lieutenant Governor Richard O. Ristine, presiding officer.

The morning session was delayed by the caucuses and a Lincoln Day speech in the House.

Emeline Fairbanks Mem. Library